

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1883.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Sept. 8, 1883, was :

Total for the week

What We Can Do and What We Can't

Every mail brings us letters from correspondents who describe, with the unreserve of the confessional, domestic anxieties and difficulties which worry or torture them, and ask our advice, our aid, or our consolation.

Quarrels and heartburnings between husbands and wives are frankly told to us; parents come to us with complaints of their children, or seek suggestions as to the training and discipline of the young people; and children confide in us what the regard as the shortcomings of their parents Innumerable are the stories of the hopes and sorrows of lovers which we receive. Men, young and old, ask for ald and advice in getting wives; and maldens confess the love which burns in their hearts unsuspected by those about them, and least of all by the oblects of their affection.

These questions we answer only when we can make the consideration of the case gener ally interesting and profitable to our readers, or as often as we can give room to the discussion. If we answered all of them, bestowing upon each the full measure of thought and philosophy its thorough treatment required, we should scarcely have space for anything else on this page.

But, besides questions which we are expected to answer publicly, very many come to us from correspondents who urge us to reply to them by private letter. The matters in regard to which advice is sought are of so delicate a nature, and concern domestic affairs so closely kept from observation, that the writers shrink from having them referred to in a newspaper. The peculiarities of the situation described, they fear, will lead to the discovery of the actual individuals Interested, especially by their neighbors.

We are not surprised at this caution. The delicacy displayed we should expect from people of refinement; and those we refer to are manifestly educated and refined. For with minuteness the careers and dispositions of their husbands, whose moral decline they watch with sorrow and alarm: and cases are reported to us of wayward daughters, and of sons led astray or in danger, because they seem to be without moral ballast. In order that we may be the better able to give the advice sought, the correspondents detail family history jealously guarded from the knowledge of their neighbors, and describe incidents which, if published, might too clearly indicate who the writers are.

It is not possible for us to send the private replies to such questions which are desired, though so frequently a stamped envelope for the answer is enclosed. It is not possible, and it would not be wise. Neither should we do any good. Interference by a stranger in the domestic affairs of a family is unbecoming and dangerous. It is likely to only aggravate the evil. But probably the mere confession of their secret sorrows does the writers good, especially if they are women.

If the case is so put that it can be published, and is one which can be discussed to the general benefit, or so as Interest and concern a large class, then only is it suitable for reference to us. We cannot give private letters of advice in such matters, any more than we can furnish the suggestions as to investments which we are asked to send by private letter. THE SUN is not for any individual merely, but for the whole public, and each reader must for himself use and apply the principles of political and business, moral and religious conduct it lays down.

There is another thing we are asked to do which is plainly improper. Not long ago, for instance, we printed and discussed a letter from a lady who groaned under the monotony and hardship of her life in her mothise. She express from her domestic surroundings and find a place where her labor would bring her support, and yet not be so severe and so menial as it was at home. Now we get letters from various points of the Union, from the far Territories to the north and from Texas to the south, asking for the address of that lady. The men who send them are, perhaps, entirely estimable and altogether deserving of her confidence—that they are subscriber to THE SUN is, of course, greatly in their favor-but it is not our business to act as an agent in such a negotiation as they suggest. If this woman wants a place, she must advertise for it in the regular way, and give her own address. We can take no responsibility in a matter of this kind. The parties are all strangers to us personally, though they belong to the vast congregation it is our privilege and delight to address.

All the help we can give the readers of THE BUN to enable them to live righteously, think soundly, and vote wisely, we shall, however, render unremittingly and conscientiously.

Senator Blair and the Newspapers.

Mr. HENRY W. BLAIR of New Hampshire, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Edu cation and Labor, does not seem to know much about those subjects, but there is one thing, we are glad to say, which he really has some knowledge of. At least he thinks so. He has very definite ideas about the management of newspapers, and he is dissatisfied with the way in which the New

York newspapers are conducted. He was displeased with these papers for giving so much space to JAY GOULD's testimony before his committee the other day. Mr. Gould's testimony was printed in full In some of the journals, while the testimony of some other witnesses who did not agree with Mr. GOULD was condensed, left out altogether, or, seconding to Mr. BLAIR, misrepresented. Mr. BLAIR would have the papers "give equal consideration to all sides. and without misrepresentation."

Mr. BLAIR ought to have intelligence enough to know that if there was any misrepresentation in the newspapers of the testimony given before him, it must have been unintentional. Facts are facts, and newspe pers live by printing such facts of the day as they deem most interesting to their readers. In the case of Mr. BLAIR's committee, the newspapers print whatever of the testimony is interesting, either by its wisdom or its folly, or the personality of the witness. Much as Mr. GOULD left out of the blo graphical sketch with which he favored the committee, his testimony was one of the most Interesting pieces of news that has been printed lately. The people of Plymouth, New Hampshire, which is honored by the residence of Mr. BLAIR, might, perhaps, object to the amount of space devoted to Mr. GOULD, but the people of New York do not. Indeed, sad as the fast may seem to Mr. BLAIR, the New York people like to read such a bit of poetle reminiscence as Mr. Gould's description of his having a

good cry in the woods and then kneeling down and praying a little. A great many persons in New York hate Jay Gould bit terly, a great many persons regard him as a dangerous man, and the number of persons who cherish any personal regard for him is probably small. But everything about him is read with curiosity and eagerness by the

whole newspaper reading public of New York. Mr. Rt. arr seems to think that a newspaper has unlimited space at its command, and can dump into it everything, small or great stupid or interesting, which occurs. If he tried to run a newspaper, it would be like the reports of the Committee on Education and Labor, a mass of unsifted material, mostly chaff. The principle of judicious selection is indispensable to a newspaper.

In regard to misrepresentations by the press, Mr. BLAIR is again all wrong. Reporters who habitually or often misrepre sent facts would not be employed by any reputable newspaper. No newspaper that habitually misrepresents facts could make

a living. Mr. BLARR folt himself called upon to make a further display of his knowledge of the newspaper business while Mr. John Jan-RETT was testifying. Mr. JAHRETT has discovered that the New York press is subsidized. Mr. JARRETT is a man of some ability, who ought to know better than to make so foolish a statement. Precisely because his statement, from its very excess of folly, is likely to interest their readers, the newspapers print it. Mr. BLAIR however, was sure that Mr. JARRETT's remarks would "be suppressed by all the papers of this city. This has been the usual course ever since the Investigation began "

Now, Mr. BLAIR is a bard man to satisfy Here he is completning because the newspapers do not pay sufficient attention to him It is only a year ago last May since they were paying him a good deal of attention. They showed that he had acted as the gobetween for SHIPHERD and BLAINE in the preposterous scheme of the Peruvian Company. Mr. Blair, it will be remembered, got from Shipherd 1,000 shares of the stock of that company.

Since then Mr. BLAIR has not been satisfied with the newspapers. A Christian statesman found out never is.

Prayer Meetings.

The most important newspaper of the dissonters in England, the Christian World of Dondon, recently contained a significant leading instance, we get letters from wives describing | article acknowledging that the prayer meeting had fallen into decadence there, and that there was little probability of the revival of interest in it. The Christian Union of this city, representing religious denominations in the United States of a like faith, says that the decadence of the prayer meeting is as marked here as in England.

In what may be described as the Puritan hurches, the prayer meeting has always been regarded as essential to the spiritual growth of the faithful. The interest felt in it and the fervor displayed at it were held to be the best gauge of the religious vitality of the flock. What was called a cold prayer meeting meant a cold church, and if the members neglected the prayer meeting, the pastors chided them for their lack of religious zeal. Crowded prayer meetings, in which supplications and exhortations rapidly suc ceeded each other, meant a religious revival.

or, at least, indicated that one was coming. The prayer meeting is held on one evening 'n the week, on Friday evening most commonly. It usually takes place, not in the main room of the church, but in some smaller room, which may also be set apart for the uses of the Sunday school. Formerly every devout member of the church was expected to be there if well enough to go. Pious women especially felt it their duty to be always on hand at prayer meeting, rain or shine. And many parents forced their older children to attend, though the young people might not yet have been religiously converted, and though the exercises bored them excessively. Lovers, however, often got ample compensation for their suffering in walking home at the close of the meeting with their sweethearts. Both the eligious and social life of New England, for instance, can never be properly and fully described except by one who knows all about praver meeting.

The prayer meeting is opened by the pastor with extemporaneous prayer, the reading of Scripture, and a few remarks either on the passage read or on some other religious subject. A hymn is also sung. Then the brethren are expected to make individual supplications or remarks of their own. This they do either voluntarily or at the call of the pastor. If the meeting is lively, they rise of their own accord, and when one brother finishes another soon begins, the singing of hymns being interspersed among the prayers and exhortations, perhaps, without preconcerted order. A hymn may be started by one of the meeting on his own motion, and it is sung from memory. In the most fervent prayer meetings of the Baptists and Methodists especially, a brother may have scarcely ended his appeal to the unconverted or relation of personal religious experience before another brother raises his voice in prayer. In those two denominations prayers and exhortations were at one time frequently made by women also, but of recent years women have not been heard, we believe, except very rarely.

At a prayer meeting which occurs under ordinary circumstances, and when there is no special religious interest or excitement the proceedings move more slowly, and they may even drag along in a lifeless and tire some way. The paster may have to do all the talking himself, prayers being offered only by those he calls on specially, and the response sometimes being unwilling. Often, lowever, at a prayer meeting there are one or two brethren who are fond of hearing themthey rise, no one knows how soon they will sit down again. The sound of their voices depresses the spirits of the whole meeting. An attempt may even be made to choke them off by the starting of a hymn when their de-

sire to be heard is suspected. And here we reach the trouble about the prayer meeting. Commonly those who pray and exhort do not really feel and mean what they utter; and it is a vice which the Christian World freely acknowledges. From what they say their hearers might suppose that their thoughts were constantly on the affairs of heaven, and not those of this world. They talk like saints who have abandoned the pleasures of life, and find felight in spiritual progress only. They borrow the most extravagant and most Oriental imagery of Scripture to express the depth of their religious feelings and the yearnings of their hearts after God. Those who know them, however, are not likely to be at all deceived. They are well aware that these saints are only talking to suit the atmosphere and to meet the requirements of the prayer meeting. They understand perfectly that the deacon who says he is only anxious for the salvation of souls, and hungers without ceasing for spiritual food, is really a close-fisted man, who spends his

is that it is the great nursery of cant and hypocrisy. If it was held only when men vere really in a state of religious exaltation, the case might be different, though even then it would be used by religious bumbugs Ordinarily, however, it induces men to say what they do not in truth mean, and to declare that they have feelings to which they are strangers. It hardens them in cant. They vulgarize and profane the deepest and ten derest language of religion by uttering it in

of late years in this country, and in England, it seems, the prayer meeting is pretty generally neglected by church members in the Puritan denominations. It is a declining institution; and it is well for genuine religion that the prayer meeting should de cline and die out unless it should be actually required to express the real and true religious fervor of those who attend it.

The Vatican Library Thrown Open.

In the Pontifical letter resently address to the Cardinals Dr Luca, Pietra, and Hen-GENROETHER, Pope LEO has given orders that the inestimable and jealously guarded treas ures of the Vatioan Library shall hence forth be accessible - subject only to such restrictions as are everywhere deemed indispensable for the safe keepvaluable documents - to stu dents of all sects and opinions and from all parts of the world. This announcement should ring like a trumpet call through European seats of learning, and it is likely to stimulate a vast amount of research that may culminate in the reconstruction of more than one important chapter of history. There are, indeed, few acts by which the presen occupant of the Papal chair could more signally demonstrate a generous, enlightened and courageous spirit, or by which he could more strongly commend himself to public

In the long line of Roman Pontiffs there have been scholars as well as bigots, men who have been pioneers and strenuous promoters of intellectual progress as well as men who have endeavored to arrest or to ignore its march. Well-informed and thoughtful persons are not likely to forget how high a place belongs to ENEAS SYLVIUS among the bright exemplars, and to Gio-VANNI DE MEDICIS among the munificent patrons of learning. It would not, indeed, be easy to overrate the part borne by the Popes in that resuscitation of Greek culture and revival of art and letters which were witnessed in the century following the Otto man conquest of Constantinople. Rome may truthfully be called the midwife of the Italian renaissance. It was in the Papal city and under the genial impulse of the princes of the Church that the new birth was happily accomplished, that the rekindled refulgence of beauty and of knowledge broke upon the night of the middle ages.

Of all the concrete results of the mighty Italian effort to rescue and emulate the monuments of Greek and Roman civilization, of all the splendid trophies amassed in the capital of Christendom by Leo X, and his successors, none, perhaps, is more impressive, or might be made more fruitful, than the library of the Vatican. It is not the largest, but it has long been believed by scholars to be the richest, collection of books in Europe. It is known to contain unique codices of priceless value to the student of classic and of primitive Christian literature, besides a multitude of manuscripts which have never been published and many of which have not been so much as read. It comprehends the Papal archives, covering, on the one hand, the remote period during which the rice to spiritual ascendancy of the Bishop of Rome was coincident with the slow decay of the Roman empire, and, on the other, that long mediaval epoch during which the history of the Papacy was, in a strict and emphatic sense, the history of Europe. There is, in a word, no subject in the whole range of historical and literary inquiry upon which copious and startling light may not be cast by the unsealing of this incomparable repository. When we call to mind what has been done by a few isolated scholars who, under severe restrictions, have been allowed brief access to its stores when we remember the conclusions which NIEBURR as thus enabled to reach concerning the early traditions of pagan Rome, and the deductions which TISCHENDORF was impelled to draw from an unrivalled manuscript of the New Testament-we can hardly deem it an exaggeration to say that when the treasures of the Vatican have been exposed to competent and continuous scrutiny a large rewritten.

part of the world's history may need to be It is evidently the conviction of LEO XIII that the Catholic Church has nothing to fear from the thorough and impartial revision of historical judgments which may follow the accession of so much new material. In his letter to the Cardinals he declares that it is with the express purpose of furthering such a revision that the doors of the Vatican are at last thrown open. Such a declaration does him honor, and it may be that the serene confidence which he expresses will prove to be well founded. Assuredly the day is past when historical problems could be discussed in the disingenuous and rancorous spirit of theological polemics. Cossente ratione, ceasat et ipaa lex. LEO XIII. has recognized that the exclusion of candid, scientific inves tigators from the library of the Vatican had come to be an anachronism; and he may be sure that the men who now write history will not forget to testify their gratitude.

Bad Writers.

The complaint of President Robinson of Brown University that the proper study of the English language is neglected by students in our colleges is well founded. It is true selves talk, or who think they have a gift of as he says, that young men are annually prayer, which they like to exercise. When graduated with very fair attainments in some lirections, who yet can neither think systematically nor write with clearness and force not to say elegance.

> In our oldest and most famous colleges only a small proportion of the students really devote themselves with zeal and patience to their work. Some professors put the proportion as low as one-tenth. The rest like careless school boys, count it a great gain to have successfully escaped a task But even of this more studious tenth, very few learn to write with clearness and propriety. Nay, the majority are unable to

speak their language with correctness. And yet every boy of a good mind can be aught to say what he has to say simply. naturally, clearly, and even forcibly. There s, of course, a charm of writing, a beautiful lucidity, an artistic quality, which cannot be imparted by any teacher. But the ability to write straightforward English and to make a point with sharpness can be acquired.

We find, for instance, that the volunteer correspondence of THE SUN, always very great, is generally remarkable for its directness and simplicity. Questions are put and ideas expressed without needless amplifications and without verbiage. The writers generally succeed in saying what they wish to say, make themselves easily understood, and avoid confusion of thought. They write The vice of the prayer meeting, therefore, asturally and simply, and we discover a

ndency to improvement among them in

Yet the most of these correspondents are not what are called educated men. They have not been to college, and a large part of them have got their chief instruction in writing solely from reading THE SUN. If they were set to making a lengthened argument or expressing ideas at all involved, they might, of course, fall utterly. But they undertake they do very creditably-far more creditably than the average college student does the higher order of literary work we have a right to expect from him As far as they go they write satisfactorily whereas he may be incapable of doing wel even what they do. They have been insensibly under the influence of better teachers than he has had.

To make clearer and more forcible writers our colleges need more competent instructors in English composition and more systematic instruction. And in the preparatory schools that branch of education is shamefully neg lected. As a rule, the teachers themselves are not good, are not even respectable writers. They suffer from the same defects of early training in that regard which we observe in their pupils.

What is requisite is to teach a boy from the beginning to say in writing only what he can say clearly and simply; to give natural and orderly expression to what is really in his mind. He must learn to unsnarl his ideas himself, not leave his readers to do it.

Religion as a Preventive of Insanity.

We sometimes hear particular cases of inanity ascribed to the influence of prolonged religious excitement. One of the objections often urged against what has become known as emotional religion is its tendency to in duce various forms of serious mental dis ease. But religion in the higher and better sense can never be reproached with such results. Indeed, we have scientific evidence that its tendency is directly the other way.

The report of a committee of the Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity, from which we find an extract in the new American Psychological Journal, contains some suggestive observations on this subject:

" In looking over the records of the supposed cause of insanity contained in our hospital reports, how many here are which would not have been there had an abac lutely healthy religious life been led by the sufferers. Not to mention those notoriously immoral, intemperance, sen-suality, and the like, how many others there are which would not throw off their balance minds habitually trained to accept all the occurrences of life as the right ful discipline of an all-wise and loving Father. Loss of property, loss of friends, disappointed love, all the anxiics and perplexities of life if accepted as they should e, instead of weakening the mind, would strengthen it o meet new trials and disappointments." Of course, such an influence can be exerted

by none but a thoroughly wholesome religion, such religion, for example, as that which inspires Charles Kingsley's best books. Mawkish sentimentality will not keep people out of lunatic asylums. Neither will sensational outbursts of religious feeling. But a steady and abiding faith in a power above us, all-wise and beneficent, has made it possible for many a man and many a woman to endure that which otherwise would have driven them mad.

Here is a practical common-sense argument, having a scientific basis in favor of a rational religious training for the young. The simple trust in GoD of which we speak can be inculcated without reference to any particular form of doctrine. Even in these days of agnosticism, it is readily learned by children, and every child who learns it is strengthened for the conflict of life. He is less likely in manhood to give way to those passions which disorder the mind and destroy the reason.

LITTLE CHIEF, the Chevenne brave, be ies his name. He is evidently the biggest kind of a big chief. The ordinary Indian of com merce wants little but whiskey, and is usually content if he can persuade the Great Father t bestow upon him a blanket and a pony. But LITTLE CHIEF is no such commonplace savage He yearns to relieve the dead level of copper colored squalor with something more beautifuthan an army blanket. "I don't care much for grub," he writes to the Socretary of the Interior but I do like to dress in proper style." In other words, as long as he can irrigate his in terior with fire water he will try to get along without much solid food, but he desires to have his exterior impressive and ornamental frankness "the best white hat you can pur chase in the market." None of Mr. TELLER' cast-off hats for this enlightened warrior! He gives the Secretary carte blanche to buy the very est white hat in the market, and charge it t the Government.

It is proof of LITTLE CHIEF's scorn for the customs of the pale faces that he orders a white hat just about the time that they are regret fully laying their white hats away. We hop that LITTLE CHIEF will get his hat, and that will fit him. But when he gets the best white hat, and the eyes of squaw and maiden follow it with longing and delight, will not envy arise in the breasts of Cheyennes less satisfactoril tiled? A black "plug" hat has hitherto been considered the proper thing in headgear among the Cheyenne young men. They may rise in their might and crush the white interloper, color suggests the hated race that pro

vides them with fire water. LITTLE CHIEF may have trouble in keeping his scalp, let alone his white hat. In that case he can console himself with the reflection that he has only met the usual fate of innovators. and that his hat didn't cost him anything.

We learn that, owing to the many complaints raised by all ladies respecting the manners of young men in New York society, a benevolent person, who wishes her name with held, intends founding a large institution, regardless of cost, for the sole object of working a eform in this direction.

It will be known as the "Gentleman's Polishing Institute." The most minute attention will be given to all forms of manner, from the lowact of courtesy-such as rising when the lady of the house enters the room-to the highst branch, of acceding to the request of the hostess to be introduced by her to her other

The professors will be skilled ladies, who thoroughly understand this now almost obso ete science Examinations for admission will be com-

patitive. The course will be four years, except in extreme cases, where some elementary politeness has already been taught at home. Dudes must

enter for the full term.

The college will be conducted on purely American principles, and it is to be hoped that good results will follow. Due notice will doubtless be given of the opening of the institution.

In the great race of the Monmouth season

Eole showed his speed, and in winning the three-mile race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday he proved that he has staying power as well as speed. Such a horse would surely add to the laurels which Iroquois, Parole, and other American horses have won on the British turf. But those who expected that he would run for the Cesarewitch in October will be disappointed. He is entered for that race, but only for the purpose of enabling his owner to asce tain at what weights he can be run in England. It would be preposterous to run him there this season, as he could not possibly recover from the discomforts of a sea voyage and become seasoned in time to do himself justice in any of the great events. Iroquois's poor performance at Monmouth attested how a change of olimate will pull a great horse down. Drake

Certer is another horse that should run in Eng-

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC EXCURSION land. He has not been heard of much since he brilliantly captured the Omnibus Stakes at Monmouth, because he is a Western horse and The Two Great Rivals of the Northwest-Bil

But he has many engagements out West.

BUTLER, acting in his official capacity, and not

about Pemberton square must think the world

is coming to an end, or at least that it would if

the sights at Cambridge we hope he took him

out to Tewksbury that other focus of Massa-

chusetts civilization. Colleges are common

It is astonishing that year after year the

air should be filled with the smoke of burning

forests, when, beyond a doubt, the exercise of

trees grow are not the only ones interested in

their preservation. Forest fires, like those

days on Long Island and in New England, se-

riously affect the interests of the whole country.

Snow in Manitoba, chilling winds in the

Northwestern States, and nipping frosts in New England—these reminders of the approach

of winter have come early this season. Al-

ready the Signal Service observers are giving

warning of the advance of cold waves, and

summer pleasure seekers are hurrying back to

their warm homes in the city. But the sun

has not yet crossed the equator, and it is prob-

able that before we get winter in earnest we

THE NEGRO VOTE.

One feature of the movement of the negroe

paper, while in some places more than one has

been established. In every instance, it is be-

lieved, the idea of independent action and o

choosing between the parties "like white folks.

as one paper expresses it, is upheld. Lynch of

open alliance with the Democrats and sup-

local officers. It is expected that the colored

vote in the State will be about equally divided

In Georgia, there are districts where the col-

parties. It is some time since the colored votes

of the Republican leaders. In Florida, an in

dependent paper is about to be established by

held office, and some of whom are still in Fed

eral employment. Certain Republican leaders view with satis-

faction the breaking up of the colored vote The solid colored vote under the Republicar

banner was one factor which contributed to th

existence of the solid South. It is obvious that

present movements among the Souther

negroes looking to independent action in poli-

ics are destined ultimately to effect impor-

tant results to parties as well as to the negro

The World Nearest the Sun

The lively planet Mercury will be visible

this week, to those who will take the trouble to

look for it, in the early twilight. It will be bes

seen on Monday or Tuesday evening a little

after sundown. To the naked eve Mercury pre-

sents merely the appearance of a bright sta-

and most persons probably think it is not worth

while to try to see it. Nevertheless, Mercury is

well worth looking at because in the course of

three or four evenings its motion in its orbit is

plainly perceptible and besides small as it

looks. Mercury is one of the earth's sister

planets. It is an interesting thing to look at a

foreign world, even though its distance is so

great that it appears merely as a star. Mer-

cury is also interesting as being the nearest

planet to the sun. It is so close to the great

luminary that it receives about seven times as

much light and heat from him as the earth

does. Its year contains only 88 days, but, as

far as is known, its days and nights are of

about the same length as ours. There is an

other point of view from which Mer-

cury is very interesting. It is probable

that the various planets of the solar system

worlds, some being geologically older than

Postal Service.

From the Griffin Daily News.

Hancock, English, and Hendricks.

The Hon. Wm. H. English of Indiana ar

rived at the Leiand Hotel on Thursday evening. On

Friday he spent the greater part of the day with Gen.

home via the Pan Handle. Ex-Gov. Hendricks of It diana has also visited the city. He called upon ex-Gov

The End of an Unprofitable Senson

From the Hotel Mail.

The summer-resort and watering-place sea-

son is over. The end came suddenly. Last week dozens of hotels by the sea and among the hills closed, including Congress Hall and the Stockton, Cape May, the Fen-

and dozens along the Jersey coast. Harely haif a dozen summer hotels have made money, and they include the West End. Long Branch; the Long Beach Hotel, Hotel

Kasterskiil, and the United States and Orand Union, Saratoga. It has been a bad and financially unsuccess-ful season; first, because there are too many summer hotels, and, second, because college life grows in favor among the people who used to patronize and support watering-place hotels. The season's losses foot up hun-dreds of thousands of dollars.

dreds of thousands of dollars.

ore, Cooperstown; the United States, Long Branch

Tilden at Grey stone, and was warmly received.

The Republican party must got

represent different degrees of development as

its reputation as a most delightful season.

the larger part.

to go with him.

enough, but there is only one Tewksbury.

has few engagements here. For that reason \$17,500, the price paid for him by Mr. LORIL-FARGO, Dakota, Sept. 4 .- When the Villard party left Minneapolis last evening the celeerated Bill King was aiming a speech at the train from the platform. Gen. Grant was staring stolidly out of the car window. Mr. Evarts It must make some of the virulently rewas trying to find his linen duster, which is spectable members of the Boston bar turn four sizes too big for him. Mr. Carl Schurz green to see BEN BUTLER piloting Lord Chief was explaining to an interested audience of ustice Colerador through the Harvard Colhis former compatriots that the Minnesota air lege yard. The fact that he has the largest has the qualities of sparkling Moselle. "Minpractice of any lawyer in Massachusetts is a neapolis is big enough and grand enough, very bitter thing to some of these gentlemen shouted Bill King, in a voice half choked with Why will clients consult such a wicked man emotion, "to take in everybody. She ain't But they do, and now Consupor is received by

igalous of nobody."

The celebration in St. Paul and in Minneapolis merely as the most eminent member of the of the opening of the Northern Pacific has had Suffolk county bar. Some of the Silver Tops some curious features. The two towns are ten miles apart on the map, but in local sentiment there is a Sahara of bitterness and jealousy between them. The rivairy has bitherto manifested itself chiefly in a war of statistics. If you got your information from a citizen of St. Paul, that city aiready possesses a population of 100,000, is doubling every three years, and will become, before the next United States consus, the world's metropolis; Minneapolis is the humiliating result of an unsuccessful attempt to build up a suburban village. But if you accept the Minneapolis figures, St. Paus is a place of thirty or forty thousand inhabitants alroady the victim of dry rot, and destined in a few years at the furthest to be merged in the vigorous development of its western neighbor. The completion of the transcontinental railroad supplied the distinct issue that was needed to bring about actual hostilities. Each town calls itself the terminus of the Northern Pacific, Each town had its own celebration yesterday. St. Paul gave Mr. Viliard and his guests a procession three hours long, a triumphal arch from which several hundred girls in white muslin pelted the carriages with several thousands of bouquots, a noon lunch in a tent on the park, a banquet of 700 plates at the great Hotel Lafayette at Lake Minnetonka, and such ribute on banners and transparencies as this: there is a Sahara of bitterness and jealousy it had any sense of decency.

After the Governor showed the English Judge a little care and watchfulness would prevent most of these costly conflagrations. Have the people of this country not yet been forced to pay dearly enough for the destruction of forasts? Those who own the land on which the which have been burning during the last few

AUMCHUR AND WILLIAM, VILLARD AND HILL

shall have some more comfortably warm weather. Autumn seldom fails to do justice to

The Arthur here referred to is Chester A. Arthur, who, accompanied by Gen. Sheridan and the brilliant Col. Mike Sheridan, was present at both celebrations yesterday; the William is supposed to be the Emperor of Germany, Minneapolis, on the other hand, gave Mr. Villard a procession five hours long, a street waterfall of real water representing the Falls of Minnehaha, an afternoon lunch at Lake Calhoun, and an impromptu platform speech by Bill King.

Probably the most sorely tried individual in oither city yesterday was Mr. A. A. Ames, the Mayor of Minneapolis. As a municipal authority, it was his duty to ignore all proceedings in the rival town. But it harpened that he was also a Lieutenant in a militia company which had been ordered to take part in the St. Paul parade. The conflict between the citizen and Mayor in him and the soldier in him was terrible. He went and marched through the hate steets of St. Paul, but when I saw him the perspiration was standing in great beads all over his haggard face. The local papers have now reached the point where they refuse to mention the name of the rival town, and use a long dash when utter silence is impossible.

The one sentiment which both Minneapolis and St. Paul have in common is enthusiasm over the occasion, and particularly over the presence of Mr. Henry Villard. The President of the Northern Pacifle was, to all appearances, a much bigger man in Minnesota yesterday than either den. Grant or Mr. Arthur, and the fact was as noticeable as it is remarkable. Signs of Disintegration-No Longer Solidly WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 .- The last of the solid negro vote submissively led to the polls for the Republican ticket has been seen. A split broad and deep has taken place beyond the power of Douglass or Bruce to close. At the next election the vote will be divided between the two parties, though it is probable that where the colored people have not their own candidates, the Republicans will still have for independent action is the establishment of newspapers controlled by themselves. In nearly every Southern State there is such a

REPUBLICANS DESIRING A CHANGE Mr. Conkling's Popularity-Republican Sup

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 .- A Republican who Mississippi, formerly a member of Congress, one of the ablest of the colored leaders, is in was once an active participant in the battles of his party, but is now an independent observer. and who has returned from an extensive tour ported by a large following in the election of to the sides of the Alleghanies, relates the result of his observations. He says that nearly everywhere he found the Repub-Lynch claims that he will get more than half licans unsettled and taking an unusual interest in the progress of sentiment in the Democratic party as to the ored vote is absorbed about equally by the two Presidential nominee. A change in the control of the Government seemed to be expected and of that State have ceased to respond to the call desired, and he tound many Republicans pro pared to support a Democrat whose anteced some of the foremost colored leaders, who have heretofore acted with the Republicans and

pared to support a Democrat whose antecedents would involve the least apparent inconsistency, in preference to any one on the list of old stagers, including Arthur, held up to their view on the listoding Arthur, held up to their view on the listoding as the lis

nomination.

The wish for a new departure, to place the Government in new hands, was quite common, and in connection with this idea Mr. Conkand in connection with this idea Mr. Conking's name was most frequently mentioned. He was impressed with the probability that, failing in this, large bodies of Republicans would support a Democrat of the Conkiling stamp for honesty and experience, Mr. Holman's name was consequently well received.

This gentleman also save he found that Mr. Blaine was still the favorite of a great many members of his party, and that, apparently, unless he took himself out of the race. Blaine had the best prospect for the nomination. His nomination would however, produce extensive disaffection. He heard Republicans ranking as Stalwarts say that they would support Blaine sooner than Arthur. Nothing, however, impressed him so distinctly as the interest created by the suggestion that, in some way, Mr. Conkiling might come to the front, though be found no one giving a reason for such an expectation.

STATESMEN'S STIMULANTS.

The Different Beverages that the Nation's From the Washington Critic.

M. J. O'Connell, the bartender at the National Hotel, has the reputation of being one of the best in the Hotel, has the reputation of being one of the best in the Hotel, has the reputation of being one of the best in the down Downing of California with the Wilson of the Wilson of California to the bar where Mike make to get his drinks. He became infatuated with Mike, and took him home with him and accurred him a position in the bar of the Grand Hotel in San Francisco, where he remained for a number of years.

The reporter asked Mike how long he had been in the business.

worlds, some being geologically older than others. All are probably composed of about the same substances, though owing to their varying sizes, their different distances from the sun, and other individual peculiarities, there must exist a great variety of conditions among them. The study of the group of worlds belonging to the sun suggests the possibility of a science of comparative geology, by means of which light may be thrown upon the geological development of the carth, both past and future. Viowed in this light, Mercury is one of the most interesting of the planets, notwithstanding the great difficulties that astronomers have to encounter in studying its physical appearances, owing to its nearness to the sun. remained for a number of years.

The reporter asked Mike how long he had been in the bintons.

The reporter asked Mike how long he had been in the bintons.

How long have you been here?

"A little over five years."

"A little over five years."

"What seems to be the favorite drink nowadays?"

"That depends on the section of country that the cuatomers come from, as a rule. Now, a New England man likes rum, the Eastern man whiskey, while the Southern and Western men are heavy on finised drinks. Men differ, however, in their tastes. There was old Senator Hogy. I could always tell what he wanted, and when he came in I would self to ut without asking a question—gin and sugar was his drink. Nemator Forry naver cannot in I would self to ut without asking a question—gin and sugar was his drink. Nemator Forry naver cannot he but, of west Ver as drinker, though a linky whiskey, he was not much of a drinker, though a linky bavisney cannot much of a drinker, though a linky bavisney cannot much of a drinker, though a linky sent to his room. Maxey of Texas never takes anyaing stronger than a lemonade. Coke takes anyaing stronger than a lemonade. However mixes anything with his lie drinks whiskey, and takes it out of a water glass, having an aversion to small glasses. Jonas and Vest, as a rule, take it with a little sigar. Easton of Connecticuit was pretty regular. He sometimes sook whiskey, but most generally wine. His seldom cannot method here was no telling what was strong of Missouri. He always took whiskey and start in on whiskey but thore was no telling what would enout ferty drops. Lapham of New York would enout ferty drops. La A Memarkable Case of Negligence in the We have often and occasion before to com-plain of the gross inefficiency and criminal carelessness of the Government officers in the South in the handling of the mails, but yesterday positively the worst case oc-curred that we ever heard of. Where the blame lies we do not know, but it was not until yes-terday that we received a copy of the first issue of Trus Scr., dated Sept. 3, 1833, and sold for one penny. It is a nest little three-column daily, edited by Benjamin H. Day, and we wish it much success; but we would advise the publisher to endeavor to get it around a little sooner if he expects the news to be fresh. Try a freight train from the North; even they travel faster than this paper seems to have done.

when from the south the young hen are the beer drinkers.

"Did you ever see Judge Eduunds in here?"

"Oh, yos. On a few occasions he and Senator An thony and Ben Ferley Poore would drop in They always took straight whiskey. Senator Beek is a great lover of hot Scotch, and Senator Williams of whiskey toddy."

"It doesn't appear that any of our statesmen indulge in fancy drinks, mike:

"No. air. If you want to see fancy drinks demoitshed you just watch a crowd of young bloods from the South and West get up to the counter. There may be a half doren in the crowd and each of them will take a different fancy drink."

An Ancient German Hostelry. From the London Daily News

The proprietor of the Hohe Linie Inn. at Erfurt has placed tablets over the gateway hearing inscriptions to the effect that the following persons have resided in the house 1341, Duke Christian of Branswick. Archidshop of Brenen: 1541, Landgrave Philip of Hease; 1543, Buck Sanrice of Saze; 1543, Dr. Martin Luther; 1631, Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden; 1617.

Cramps coile, cholers morbus, sour stomach, diarrhous, and dysentery are speedily cured by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. As J'ann'ty remedy for disorders of the bowels, so often prevalent in the suffiner months, it is especially recommanded, being prompt in its operation, partegily sate, and easily administered.—458

SUNDEAMS.

-In Aubonne, Switzerland, two of the Sal-—In Aubonne, Switzerland, two or and out-vation Army warriors have been fined \$40 each for cell-ing the hymns issued by the Army. This seems not only an abridgement of religious liberty, but a very high price to charge for hymns. Yet, if the hymns were as bad as some of the atrocious metrical compositions

sung and sold by the Army in our cities, probably the Swiss felt justified in putting a prohibitory tariff on them. —In College Point, war is raging between the Rev. Mr. True, the Epiacopal rector, and the young The Trustees of the village and the principal property the trustees of the boys. They say that the boys who are largely engaged in factories during the week, have no time to play ball except on Sunday. One of the largest employers of boys has gone so far as to tell the Rev. Mr. True to mind his own business.

-The Presbyterians of Jacksonville, Ill. were supposed to have done a good thing when they built a stately house of worship with a lofty spire. But they made a mistake in building to a greater height than the fremen of Jacksonville could reach with their streams of water, and they made another mistake in in-suring for only \$25.000 a building on which the less by conflagration is now \$75.000. There are rich men in the congregation who may feel disposed to give a lift to the collection which will be needed to make up the shortage on insurance

-One of the greatest puzzles now perplexing the Protestant Episcopal Church is as to whe be done with the colored people of the South and else where In order to arrive at the selution of this puzzle. of the church of the Blody Communion on Twen-clergy in the Church of the Holy Communion on Twenclergy in the Church of the Holy Communion on twen-tieth street. This will begin on Thursday next and con-tinue for three days. Bishop Starkweather will preach the opening sermon, after which the discussions will be open to all the colored brethren who are disposed to shed light on the troublesome question. Very appropri-ately, the first name on the list of the colored clergy ex-pecting to be present is that of the Rev. Mr. Black.

-The Christian Instructor, which is the organ of the anti-organ faction in the United Presby terian Church, contains a conspicuous advertisement o an organ. The instrument thus brought to the notice of the anti-organ United Presbytesians is particularly noted for the "thundering tones" which are said to be produced from its sub-bass. As "thundering tones" are not considered essential, or even desirable, for ordinary home use, it must be that the noise-making ap-paratus which brings them forth is adapted for making a joyful sound in the sanctuary, and for obeying the Scriptural command to praise the Lord with the organ About half of the editorial and literary columns of the Christian Instructor are taken up with efforts to show that the use of instrumental music in the praise of God

-The First Identity Church of Brooklyn, which is not merely the First, but the only Identity church in that city, has lost its pastor, the Rev. Mr. Greenwood. The mission of this church was to make search for the last tribes of Israel. The church has for ome time held its services in a hall, and has not at tracted great multitudes of people. The Israelites who live in Brooklyn are so well satisfied with their own identity that they have not taken the trouble to go to the new church to be identified. The Christians for the most part are willing to let the descendants of Jacob take their chance, and do not concern themselves as to whether or not the "lost tribes" shall ever be heard from. Thus the "First Identity" Church has not a very arge or a very substantial following. It is likely to be

-The Young Mon's Christian Association purpose came not only from Philadelphia, but to a large extent from wealthy friends in this city. From New York donors there are four subscriptions, two of \$25,000 each and two of \$10,000 each, making \$70,000 in aM. The total subscription is \$200,000. This large sum does not cover all the indebtedness of the association. About \$200,000 still remains secured by mortgage on the structure at Fifteenth and Chostnut streets. This has been funded at a low rate of interest. The debt has for a long time adly crippled the association. The largest subscription s that of John Wausmaker, who gives \$40,000. In the early days of the association, somewhat less than thirty years ago, Mr. Wanamaker was its Secretary, at a salary of \$1,000 a year, devoting his whole time to its work. For a number of years he has been its President.

-The Gaboon mission, in West Africa, falls to increased perplexity. When the French took possession of the country, announcement was made that no schools should be carried on without the special permis-sion of the French military authorities. Now the trouble has gone further. An order has been issued that the schools shall use no other language than the French, and that half of the time of the negro pupils shall be sport in learning French. The missionaries are American Pres-byterians who have no knowledge of French. To add to the embarrasament of the missionaries, the French authorities refuse to receive any communications except those which are written in French. The French language has not hitherto been taught at the theological seminaries where missionary students are prepared for the African work. K this sort of thing continues, that language will have to be a part of the regular training for equipment as a missionary. The effect of the new system has been to break up the Gaboon schools, and to frive the pupils for temporary refuge to the homes of

-The long-winded Mackonochie case is not yet ended. It promises to be one of the most pro-ionged cases of ecclesiastical strife on record in the Eng-lish courts. Mr. Mackonochie was recently sentenced by Lord Penzance to "deprivation." It might be suposed that this would have been the final settlement of They claim that Lord Penzance's competency to sit as an ecclesiastical Judge expired with the death of the late Archbishop who appointed him. They also claim that it is not Mr. Mackonochie the individual, but Mr. Macktochie the Vicar of St. Albana, who is before the Judge if there is any Judge. Meantime Mr. Mackonochie, eithe in his individual capacity or in that of Vicar of St. Al-bans, has taken position as the promoter of a dancing school. He desires that the young people who are still under his spiritual care shall learn the art of descring in such a way that they will be free from the evil influ-ences of ordinary London dance houses. While he wants to afford them all the pleasure they can reasonably ask for, he also wants to contribute to their moral elevation and to keep them out of mischief. There are ecclesias-tical circles in this country in which a minister having anything to do with a dancing school would be made the subject of a trial quite as bitter and persistent as any of those through which Mr. Mackonochie has passed

-No Church makes up its annual statistics more carefully than the Prosbyterian. The figures showing the condition of affairs for this year, and com-paring with previous years, are now issued. The official organs of the denomination speak in terms of mild eat isfaction concerning the progress indicated by the fig-ures. Yet these figures show that in comparison with the advances made by the powers of Satan, the Presbyterian Church is hardly holding its own. The whole num ber of church members is given as 600,725, which is 8,000 more than the number reported last year. The whole number of additions by conversion from the out-side world is 29,388. As there are 5,800 churches, this is about five converts for each church. To keep these 5,890 churches going has required an expenditure of \$7,140,000. This covers pasters' salaries, and the run-ning expenses, such as fuel, sextons' wages, and mortgage interest, and averages about \$1 250 for each church while it may be true that those who are already members of the Presbyterian Church have been sufficiently edi-fled and built up in the faith to warrant this expenditure, it does not appear that the Church is making many conquests from the world. As compared with the al-leged triumphs of some of the evangelists, the results seem exceedingly meagre. For instance, the report of an evangelist's labors last week in one church foots up fifty conversions. Another evangelist is said to have been the means of converting 1,200 in an Illinois town. Possibly evangelistic arithmetic is flavored with exaggeration. But even allowing much for exaggeration and inistake it would seem that the well-appointed occlesiastical ma-chinery of the Presbyterian Church, worked by men of real, energy, and education, ought to bring forth larger results than an average of five converts for each church

-The Sunday school lesson for to-day is about Ruth and Naomi, as written in the first chapter of the Book of Ruth, verses 14-22. In connection with this lesson the whole of the beautiful story of Ruth should be read. Elimelech, a Bethlehemite, had been driven by hard times into the land of Moab, where he and his two sons had died, leaving his wife Noom, and his daughters in law, Orpah and Buth, in poverty. Orpah and Ruth were Moshits woman. Naomi felt it her duty to return to the land of her birth. While she invited Orpah and Ruth to go with her, she had no home to offer them, and did not urge them to go and take their chances of a life of not arge them to go and take their chances of a life of poverty. If they remained in the land of Moah, there was good reason to believe that their Moabite relations would provide for them. But Ruth's affection for Naomi was so great that she preferred to go with her and risk whatever fate might be in store for the two. Orpah took a different view of the future. She kindly hissed her mother in law farewell, and returned to her own kinefolk. Buth uttered the memorable words, "Entrant and returned to her the store of th Entreat me not to leave thee," and declared her purpose of making Naomi's people and Naomi's God har own. Buth knew nothing of the prosperity in store for her when sits thus made her determination. She after-ward married the wealthy Boaz, and became in direct ward married the wealthy boar and became in direct line one of the ancestors of Jesse Christ. While Ruth is greatle to be commended for her firm faith and her steadfast affection, there seems no good rea-son for the blame which commentators gener-ally attach to the course of Orpah. Although it was directly the reverse of that chosen by Ruth, it was reasonable and prudent. We hear nothing more of Orpats.

The fact that she lapses into obscurity need not be taken as an indication that she did wrong. Naomi appears to have been model mother in law, kind hearied, loving, and so magnetic as to draw Buth from her kindred and her old associations. The warm welcome she received or returning to her friends in Esthlehem shows that also was a woman of lovely character.